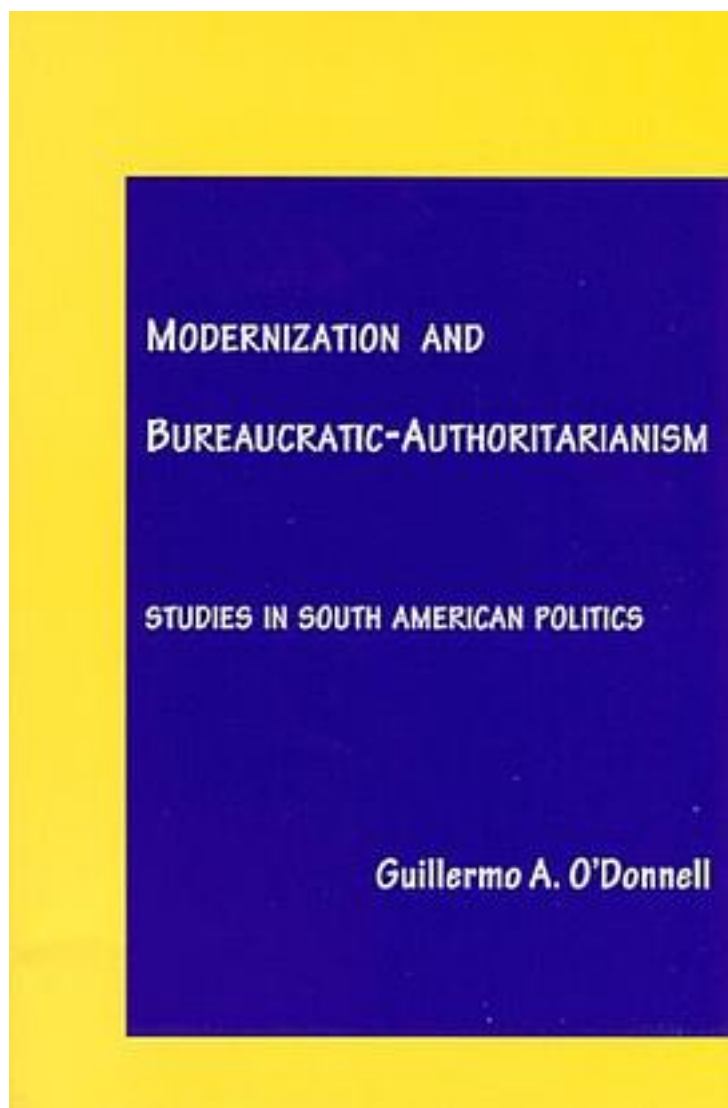


Modernization and Bureaucratic-Authoritarianism



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著者:Guillermo A. O'Donnell

出版时间:1973-6

装帧:Paperback

isbn:9780877252092

O’ Donnell’ s Modernization and Bureaucratic Authoritarianism (1973) offered a pioneering analysis of the breakdown of democracies in South America in the 1960s. He argued that the form of authoritarianism experienced by South America starting in the 1960s was novel because it was based on modern technocrats and a professionalized military organization, instead of populist politicians or traditional military strongmen. To capture this distinctiveness, he coined the term 'bureaucratic authoritarianism'. O’ Donnell argued that this new form of authoritarianism emerged as the result of political conflict generated by an import-substitution model of industrialization. He cast his argument as an alternative to the thesis, advanced most notably by Seymour Martin Lipset, that industrialization produced democracy. In South America, O’ Donnell argued, industrialization generated not democracy, but bureaucratic authoritarianism. This work, along with a series of subsequent articles, triggered an important debate in comparative politics and Latin American Studies about the political consequences of economic development.

作者介绍:

Guillermo A. O'Donnell (1936–2011) was a prominent Argentine political scientist, who spent most of his career working in Argentina and the United States, and who made lasting contributions to theorizing on authoritarianism and democratization, democracy and the state, and the politics of Latin America. His brother, Pacho O'Donnell, is a well-known politician and writer.

目录:

[Modernization and Bureaucratic-Authoritarianism_ 下载链接1](#)

标签

比较政治

政治学

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政治经济学

politics

民主理论

政治社会学

评论

南美的威权政权形成更多像是外源性的（海外受训归国精英对现政权不满串联各职业阶层诉诸民粹取代不那么有效的民主），因此在政治运动中时常会“狗咬尾巴”；东亚部分类似南美，部分则来自自身蜕变（极权→威权），因此“进步”的感觉比照南美会显得更强

现代化过程中（具体来说，就是进口替代战略）形成的官僚威权主义政治形态。

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书评

第一章批评流行的线性观念和定量回归研究，可见当时方法论上的纠结和逐渐进步的状况。奥唐奈提出的问题，如定量模型中概念框架会决定问题走向和数据选用（于是奥唐奈认为“authoritarian主义”这种在当时冥主化理论看起来是“变体”“异种”的东西，换一个角度看就很容易解释得...

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